

**The Testimony for the
Concluded**
**Unless the Prisoner's Wife
Go on the Stand**

The trial of Alexander Sullivan at Hanford on the 7th of August rapidly to a close, nearly all the defense being in. Mrs. Sullivan testified to-day, the Court having decided that the defense could do so if both sides consented. The Court has ruled that the lawyers have signified their consent, and the prosecution have the matter un-

the testimony of James Goggin yesterday. He was made to say that article Mrs. Sullivan had written for the Board of Education. Seven words read "educational."

Upon the opening of the Court, the examination of witnesses was resumed, and

was called, and testified that Sullivan just before the homicide for dysentery. She was feeble and confined to her bed until two days of the homicide. Saw her, curled, about midnight. She was in extreme mental depression, and to such a degree that he considered it necessary to remain with her and prescribe for her.

On cross-examination, he said cover the discoloration until homicide.

On redirect, he said the left not exposed to him on the night. She was sitting in a chair, with ward the light.

GEORGE A. HARRIS

of No. 72 Goethe street, a priv-
tified that he was coming through
side of Hanford's house, and
ran to Oak street, when he saw
another, and Mr. Hanford lying
helped carry Hanford into the
of his shoulders. Two others, a
man was one of them. He had
On cross-examination, he said
old man with gray hair and w

that description, testified that he
ford in.) The third man had a
RUDOLPH REINER
of No. 113 White street, testifi
ing the corner of Clark and Oak
wife, and, looking west on Oak
eral people, and a man raise his
lady who was close to a carriage
towards them, but tumbled over
When he got up he heard a
place, he saw a man lying on

did; he abused my wife in a very bad way. He helped carry Hanford in the car. A gray beard was there. Mrs. Sullivan the man struck. He had never been with the other parties before that time. I swear who struck her, but there was no one in his mind that it was Hanford.

On cross-examination he said Mrs. Dryer that he was forced to do it. Can., on account of a crime. He was now at No. 124 North Wells street. He secured him the position that he knew.

at the Toledo as barkeeper in a
place was unobjectionable to a very close
although becoming excited some
his story. He told Mrs. Dryer
lady struck the same evening.
straight out with his fist, runs
steps toward her. He could not
blow struck her face or her shoul-
der a minute or a minute and a half
blow and the shot.

good. He asked the Board of Prisoners to appoint him Secretary. That was his first assignment. He met Mrs. Sullivan first of the Second Regiment armor. She gave him two or three words to her. He was passing his office and passed it. Those were the only times he had. She had no agency in removing him and securing the place for her. He did not know her at the time he received her.

MRS. BRIDGEMAN.

On cross-examination she said fighting, and one of them lay arm to strike the lady. She did struck.

THE RAUIN.

Mrs. Redmond Prindiville testified coloration on the cheek of Mrs. about a week.

John S. Mullin, of No. 61 East Inspector of Customs, who called evening, Aug. 8, also saw the but D. E. Gleason, who had made

On cross-examination he said and his son had questioned Sullivan. By a juror: Q—If you hadn't peaceable and well-recommended not have appointed him? A.—

Clerk of the Board of Education knew Hanford, and that he attended regularly. He once had a six-month absence—the customary leave—because he may have had a day now and then could not recollect about it. Mrs. Sullivan, but never at the time Hanford did not miss a day during which he was Principal of the North Division.

CHARLES B. WOOD,
Superintendent of the City Hall.

The latter fact was ruled out was not present, and had been from others.

A recess was then taken until Upon reassembling.

ALEXANDER SUL

the accused, was sworn.

Mr. Van Arman asked that were to testify as to the homicide.

The Court remarked that absent witness without consent. The prosecution did not say consent or not, but Mrs. Sullivan Judge's room. The defendant then gave an previous for the shooting. Secretary of the Board of Public 1874, and married in November

He was asked what meaning words "infamous" and "dam" having been thus characterized present.

Mr. Storms contended that what was attached to the words a particular matter of fact, and he was about to try to it.

Considerable sparring took place, the point being of great importance.

The Court ruled it out.

Sullivan then told about going to his wife, who had been in ill-health, out of bed on the 6th of August, and covered from the nervous attack.

wife and brother should go to the office and try to get the article suppressed. They should go to Hanford's and get him to recant, securing the retraction. Hanford agreed to them, and they then went to the office. Finding that the carriage in which they were, they concluded to all go to the office. They followed what took place in the office, and about the refusal of Hanford to retract, his calling him a d---, Hanford, all around the west.

top of him, his finger sliding
pose. He did not gouge him.
his finger near Hanford's
Then McMullen seized him and
swung him around, having
around his neck. He tried to
not. He then heard his wife
has struck me," and then
rushing towards him with
make an attack upon him.
out, and it was discharged, be-
of shooting. He apprehended

Witness said he feared Han some bodily injury, and he had do anything he chose, as he less. He had no intention of did not go to his home to have If that had been his intention taken his sick wife with him.

On cross-examination, he admitted that he had been threatened by Han to kill him, but he said he did not believe Han would do so.

through him. He did not
duce and identified.) He
carrying a revolver,—had it

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Theatre. "Marked for Me." Variety entertainment and vaudeville.
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SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at about 85 1/2.

The report of the Silver Commission was presented to Congress yesterday, and its conclusions are given in the dispatches this morning. The subject which the Commission was appointed to investigate has been almost lost sight of during the exciting scenes in the closing hours of the Forty-fourth Congress, but will hereafter command the attention, which its great importance deserves.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of the Illinois law regulating warehousemen and elevator charges will be promptly recognized and acted upon in Chicago. Notice was given on "Change" that the grain warehousemen of this city will comply with the law forthwith, and they have also decided to take out licenses as soon as they can be procured.

The last meeting of President Grant's Cabinet was held yesterday, and a large amount of routine business was transacted necessary to put the premises in order for those who are to come into possession shortly. A brief visit from the President-elect in company with Gen. Sherman was an agreeable interruption, and at the close of the session President Grant took a formal leave of his constitutional advisers with a little speech-making, interchange of cordial sentiments of regard, and mutual good wishes for the future.

The report of the Senate Louisiana Committee was yesterday submitted. No attempt is made to predicate the result of the November election in that State provided there had been no restraint imposed upon the exercise of the franchise, but the report contains figures showing the registration of colored and white voters in all the parishes, and after stating the Republican majority on the face of the returns in the forty parishes in which no building was proven, presents the figures in the seventeen parishes where terrorism and intimidation prevailed, from which the inevitable inference is to be drawn that upon a free and fair vote the Republicans would have carried Louisiana by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. And this is undoubtedly the truth about the matter.

Senator Kossuth has succeeded in passing the second Town Election bill through the Senate, after adding the Supervisor to the Canvassing Board, as was proper. This bill is supplemental to the first, and enables the same set of judges to act for both city and town elections, and requires that there be a ballot-box for every ward at every city voting-place. Our advisers from Springfield yesterday were to the effect that the House was only awaiting the passage of this second bill to take them both up and push them through the House. In this case, there is no excuse for further delay, and there ought to be a single objection or negative vote in the House to the two bills, which will save to all the cities in the State the expense of one extra election, and which will prevent the town burners in cities from stuffing the ballot-boxes.

It seemed to be a matter of surprise among the Democrats in Washington that President Hayes, upon his arrival in that city yesterday, moved about the streets and public places just like any ordinary citizen against whom threatening and slaughter had never been breathed. This quiet gentleman, just from Ohio dropped in, at the Capitol as though nothing had happened, as though no such animal as a rabid and ferocious Democrat infested the wilds of Washington. He received numerous calls from Senators and Representatives who have been his political adversaries, but who, after their brief and pleasant interviews with the President-elect, could find nothing but complimentary things to say of him. Invariably marks of respect and courteous treatment were meted out by the distinguished visitor who has come to stay, and nobody doubts that the new President will continue to win the esteem and good will of all parties.

Under the new Southern policy inaugurated by the instructions yesterday forwarded by President Grant to Gen. A. J. A. at New Orleans, directing that officer to rigidly abstain from any intervention in the contest between the rival State Governments, except so far as may be necessary for the prevention of disorder, mob-violence, or bloodshed, the people of Louisiana will be afforded ample opportunity to demonstrate their ability to manage their State affairs with such prudence and moderation as to render Federal interference unnecessary. They can now prove to the world that political strife does not involve political murder, and that there is no ground for the apprehensions that the withdrawal of military protection from the Federal Government will be followed by a massacre of Republicans.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, and provisions were weak, while grain was irregularly higher. Mass pork closed 32 1/2 per lb. lower, at \$14.45 cash and \$14.60 per lb. for April. Lard closed 25c per 100 lb. lower, at \$9.27 1/2 cash and

\$9.70 per 100 lb. for April. Meats were lower, and so for loose shoulders, 7c for short-rib, and 6c for short-rib. Highwines were steady, at \$1.08. Flour was quiet and tame. Wheat closed 1/2c lower, at \$1.23 1/2 for March and \$1.24 1/2 for April. Corn closed 1/2c lower, at 40c for March and 41c for April. Oats closed steady, at 33c for March and 34c for April. Hops were active and closed easier, sales at \$5.40 per cwt. for common to choice grades. Coffee was fairly active and unchanged, with sales at \$2.65 per cwt. Sheep were dull and lower. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$104.75 in greenbacks at the close.

The bill enabling the people of Cook County to elect an entirely new Board of County Commissioners, which was introduced early in the session by Senator Robinson, has at last come to a reading in the Senate. It seems that a delay has been occasioned by the misunderstanding, it having been referred to Senator Kossuth's Committee, but Senator Robinson having withdrawn it, for some reason or other. Now, however, that this misunderstanding is disposed of and the bill is fairly before the Legislature, both these gentlemen should unite their energies in pressing the bill for adoption. Senator Kossuth has shown pluck and energy in the matter of town elections, and he must not now weary of doing. The same enterprise in behalf of the bill will be rewarded with success, and the matter involved is of even as great importance to Cook County as the change of the town elections.

The Common Council have agreed upon the appropriations for the current fiscal year, and while there has been and is some difference of opinion as to the allotment of the moneys, the general result is satisfactory. The appropriations upon the whole are only a few thousand dollars more than as originally recommended by the Finance Committee. The sum of \$100,000 was added to the fund for constructing sewers, but that amount was taken from the item appropriated on account of floating indebtedness. If the Legislature shall pass the bill for collecting the back taxes, the appropriation to apply on the floating debt will not be needed. The total appropriations are but a little more than \$4,000,000, which leaves but little over \$3,000,000 for current expenses after deducting the interest account. This is a very decided improvement over the *Civilis regim*, which was appropriated at the last opportunity it had at the rate of \$6,000,000 a year for current expenses. We are glad that good sense prevailed sufficiently to induce a reconsideration of the vote of a *per diem* compensation to the Aldermen. This was a dangerous innovation, and there is no telling to what abuses it might have led. On the whole, the public has much reason to be grateful for the consistent economy which the present Council has exercised, and the experience should teach taxpayers that it pays to make an exertion to elect the best men they can find as Aldermen.

THE LONG AGONY—A REVIEW.

Now that RUTHERFORD B. HAYES and WILLIAM A. WHEELER have been respectively elected President and Vice-President, and threatened anarchy has been definitely averted, it may not be unprofitable to take a review of the principal incidents of a struggle that is without parallel in the political history of the nation. It is more than eight months since the Presidential campaign began, which cannot be said to have ended till yesterday morning, when the result of the count was declared in the Joint Convention of the Congress. The Cincinnati (Republican) Convention met June 14, 1876, and the fierceness of the approaching struggle was foreshadowed there in the obstinacy with which the friends of rival candidates contended for the nomination. Gov. HAYES' chances for the nomination then hung in the balance very much as they did subsequently for the Presidency, and it was only by means of a tact compromise and union among the opponents of Mr. BLAINE that the latter was defeated in Convention. Less than two weeks later the Democrats assembled at St. Louis, and there ensued a struggle equally determined, but characterized by more unseemly methods. Tammany was on hand with his Chief for its candidate, and it set out to purchase the prize it could not win by honorable means. The friends of Mr. HENDERSON were afterward conciliated by offering him the second place on the ticket.

Now the campaign was fairly opened. The Republicans had an advantage in that the better elements of the party had triumphed at Cincinnati in the nomination of Gov. HAYES, but they could not rid themselves entirely of the responsibility for certain abuses sure to fasten upon any party after a long tenure of power. The Democrats made "reform" the catchword of their campaign, but the hollowness of the pretense became boldly apparent to intelligent people from the character of the intriguing politician who headed their ticket, and the disreputable agencies employed in urging his claims. Pennsylvania having abandoned its October election, the battle-ground seemed to be in Ohio and Indiana, and it was hoped that the preliminary elections in those States would so surely forecast the result of the Presidential contest that the country would be relieved from any severe strain between October and November. But these elections left the strife as uncertain as before. One went Republican by a small majority, and the other Democratic by a small majority. So the fight had to be renewed with energy by both sides.

The Democrats now started out on their "still-hunt" under the personal direction of their Presidential candidate. The South was expected to return the entire Electoral vote for TILLEY and HENDERSON, by foul means if it was not possible by fair means, and there was a calculation and arrangement to capture Wisconsin to add to New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana among the Northern States. The Republicans, perforce, abandoned some of the Southern States which they would have voted for HAYES and WHEELER, and it is a full and free vote could have been secured. This was true of Mississippi and Alabama. But in Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina they struggled bravely against the Rife Clubs, the Regulators, the "bull-dozers," intimidators, and murderers. On the morning of the 8th of November it was certain that TILLEY and HENDERSON would have 184 Electoral votes, and several States notably Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina—were still in doubt.

At this point, where ordinarily a Presidential campaign is ended, the struggle of 1876 had but just begun. Up to this time the chief interest had been confined to the professional politicians on either side, and, if anything, there had been less popular excitement than usual in a Presidential struggle.

But now, when it became apparent that the result would be disputed, the entire people, under the apprehension of civil strife, took alarm and became more concerned than in any preceding election involving the Presidency. The leaders of both parties to some extent, but particularly of the Democratic party, did what they could to excite partisan passion, and appealed in the strongest terms to anything like cheating. Gradually all the States dropped out of account except Louisiana. There it was admitted the Democrats had deposited several thousand more ballots than the Republicans, but the Returning Board of the State, under authority of the law of the State, after purging the returns of the frauds, found a majority of the votes for the Republican Electors.

It now became evident that the Democrats' vote, which gave HAYES his majority. But how? The Constitution of the United States failed to stipulate in express terms who should count the vote. One House of Congress was Republican and the other Democratic, and they could not agree upon any previous mode of counting. Here was a deadlock, which either threatened a rupture or an enforced resort to a new election, or an interregnum of several months. In the one case there would have been open revolution; in the other case anarchy, with the most threatening possibilities. The country was appalled. Business was suspended. There was terror in the hearts of all men who hoped for peace. It was at this juncture that McCARTHY, of Iowa, introduced his resolution for a joint committee of conference to devise a means for counting the Electoral vote. That Committee, with a single dissenting voice, reported the scheme for a joint committee of conference, which was adopted by a union of the two parties, but one Democratic vote against it in the Senate and only eighteen in the House.

The details of the organization of the Electoral Commission are sufficiently familiar. It was an agreement for arbitration according to the law and facts. The ablest men representing both parties were chosen to serve on it, and the ablest lawyers in the country argued the case. There was virtually no decision by this Commission, viz: that Congress had no authority to set aside or interfere with the constitutional right of the States to appoint their Electors in their own way. To take the case of Louisiana as an illustration: That State has by law constituted a Returning Board, and conferred upon it judicial powers to scrutinize the returns of the State and purge them of fraud and irregularities. The Presidential Electors of Louisiana are appointed by a majority of the electors as found and certified by this Returning Board. The Electoral Commission decided that Congress had not the power of going behind that finding under the Constitution; and, however the Democrats may resent this decision now when it happens to bring them defeat, the day will come when they will recognize its wisdom and rejoice that no precedent has been established for the contrary.

We have no disposition to hold the Democratic party responsible for the ill-fated effort that was made by a band of Congressional desperadoes to overthrow the law and as soon as it became evident that TILLEY would not be declared President by the Commission to which they had assented. The conspiracy has failed, and RUTHERFORD B. HAYES will become the President of the United States, peacefully and honorably. The present cry of "Fraud! fraud!" suggested by rage, will not last long, for it has no basis. The Commission decided according to law, and it was bound to do so, and, honest title to the Presidency. The case, on its merits, turned on Louisiana. Had the Commission been authorized to scrutinize the popular vote of Louisiana, it would have been months before a decision could have been reached, and the Commission would have defeated the purpose for which it was created, since a new election would have been necessary. As it is, the question of the preponderance of fraud in that State is necessarily an open one, with the advantage to the Republicans. The Hayes Electoral vote was awarded by the Returning Board according to law after purging the popular votes of the fraud that had been committed; but it cannot in any case be maintained that Hayes' title to the Presidency is deficient in any essential.

THE GRANGER DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has, by decisions in a series of cases, affirmed substantially the right and authority of the Legislatures of the States to establish maximum rates to be charged by railroads for the transportation of freight and passengers within the territorial jurisdiction of such States. Cases involving this principle were taken to the Supreme Court on appeals from the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, and from Illinois, and in each case the constitutionality of the State legislation is affirmed by the Supreme Court, all the Judges concurring except Justice FLETCHER.

This is the end of a long controversy which at one time promised to be an angry one, but which practically has lost much of its consequence because of the financial changes which have been effected. This legislation has its origin in the unreasonable exorbitance of the railroads. For several years following the War the majority of the roads were run on the principle that there must be dividends amounting at least annually to 10 per cent. To do this, money was borrowed to make repairs and cover operating expenses, and between the exactions in the way of privileges and salaries to the officers and directors, and the exorbitant rates charged, there came a necessity for demanding enormous and excessive rates for freight and transportation of freight, and this was more especially on routes where there was no competition and but one road to market. The aim of the railroads was to get the greatest possible sum of money for the least possible service. They preferred to run one train of ten cars a given distance for \$1,000 than to run ten trains the same distance at \$600 each. The exorbitance of the public was left out of sight altogether, and the monopoly, standing on the high ground of irreparable charters and vested privileges, was defiant and unyielding. The outraged popular feeling at last took form in the way of public meetings, conventions, and organizations, which in due time resulted in legislative enactments. These laws were at first crude and imperfectly digested, but eventually they grew out of a system of laws. The States prescribed maximum rates for each class of roads, and then classified the roads, the rates varying according to the classification. Against these enactments the railroads combined, some going to the

extent of refusing to receive freights at many points and in drawing off trains. Judicial proceedings against the companies carried the whole question to the Supreme Court.

In the meantime a change had taken place. The panic had altered the complexion of the railroad monopoly. It revolutionized the transportation business. It had reduced railway securities and railway credits. It had put one-half the railway mileage of the country into practical bankruptcy. It swept many hundred millions of railway stock out of existence, and suspended interest in as many millions of other forms of indebtedness. Railroads have become an article of merchandise sold regularly in exchange for capital stock, but according to value, including a preferred portion of debt. The expense of running railways have been reduced; dividends are fewer and smaller. Business has become essential to life; retrenchment is sought; and railways now transport property in such increased quantities that, could they collect thereof the old rates, their earnings would discount those of the most profitable bonanza. The rates have so fallen that the popular complaint which led to State legislation no longer exists.

Nevertheless, the decisions of the Court are no less important as determining the principle of constitutional power. For the present, each State may establish maximum rates, to be considered reasonable, beyond which the transportation companies shall not exact, for the carriage of passengers and freight. Railroad companies and the people will now both recognize the principle as settled, and with such unanimity by the courts as to preclude all probability of a change during the next half century. Railroads cannot understand the obligation under which they hold their chartered privileges; and, though the controversy has practically ceased, the establishment of the constitutional question will serve as a guide to all parties whenever an occasion arises hereafter.

AMERICAN MEATS IN ENGLAND.

We have already called attention on several occasions in THE TRIBUNE to the rapidly growing trade in American meats which has recently sprung up in Great Britain, and have explained the method of transporting fresh meats by refrigerating processes. These processes have been perfectly successful, and there is no longer any difficulty in taking a carcass, slaughtered in this country, and landing it in Liverpool in a sweet and fresh condition. When it is removed from the steamer's refrigerator, however, into another temperature, it must be utilized immediately or it spoils. For a time this difficulty stood in the way of an immediate development of the trade, but this has been overcome, or will be, by a plan proposed by Mr. TALLEMAN, which a stock company is to put into immediate operation. The plan, which is given in detail elsewhere, contemplates the erection of an immense refrigerator building, covering an acre in extent, and containing a large number of dry-chamber, and will continue exactly the same conditions to which the meat was subjected on the ocean voyage. As soon as it arrives it will be placed in this building. Exactly how long it will keep fresh by this process has not been determined, but it is known that it will keep long enough for meat purposes without having to be forced up to it for immediate sale.

Thus far everything looks favorable for the American meat trade with Europe, but a new contingency has arisen which may seriously disturb it. The English have not only been very quick to seize upon and adopt the American plan of preserving meats, but they are about to avail themselves of the widest application of it by extending it all over Europe. One of the heaviest trading firms in London is about to fit up its Mediterranean steamers with the American refrigerating apparatus for bringing meat from Spain. "The Austrians have also agreed to deliver meat in London within three days by the same process applied to railroad cars and the London Times intimates that the same arrangements can be made with Russia, where meat can be brought very cheap. The Austrian arrangement would tap the great Hungarian plains of the Danube, with their enormous herds of cattle, and in general, the English plan will utilize the meat-producing power of Europe, thus introducing a most formidable competitor with the American trade in meat, as there is now in wheat, and one that may run out, especially by the great advantage it has in distance and cheapness of freights, it is not also in price. As an offset, however, we have the advantage of cheap land, labor and limitless productive powers, and it is an open question whether the Continent, with its crowded population, can supply meat in such large quantities as to drive us out of the field altogether.

THE ANIMUS OF THE FILIBUSTERS.

The animus of the desperate and riotous filibusters in Congress and of the howling mob out of Congress, in opposing the findings of the Electoral Commission, in seeking to delay the count of the vote beyond the 3d of March, and, failing in that, in an effort to reverse the count, and in the now clearly apparent, Washington, has been filled with a gang of bunnies and desperadoes from every part of the country ever since the arbitration upon the Electoral vote commenced. It is composed of the partisan scum which is bred in every community, and which in times of social agitation always floats on the surface. These ravenous partisans have been waiting all winter in Washington, expecting to get off with the first breeze of anarchy, and they have already paraded out with revolvers, and they are ready to seize the offices and enjoy them. They quartered themselves upon the saloons and boarding-houses, and when they were not engaged in threatening and bullying Republicans and egging on Democratic members, they spent their time in card-playing, whisky-drinking, and hurling for TILLEY. They were loud in their asseverations of "retreating party," and "anarchy," and always are. They abuse the Commission, they were in favor of bulldozing the Electoral business through Congress, and urged upon the Democratic members that the House should count TILLEY in, in the Tammany way. As time went on, however, and TILLEY's chances faded out, and State after State was counted for Hayes, they became desperate. They tried to get off with the first breeze of anarchy, and they have already paraded out with revolvers, and they are ready to seize the offices and enjoy them. 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beings ought not to.
WORTHINGTON.

As to the trashy writers you should be a little moreerate. We can't all go up to at a time, you now, and pass off the stage. Such is

the bare fact that a joke
expense would soon, in his
rate his skull, and might

Quite likely when your gr
grandma were making the
heroic deeds, ours were c
Africa—
Two little monkeys were
In the top of a cocoanut
Said one little M. to the o
You don't look at all like
Not at all, not at all like

My face is turned up mad
And my eyes they are
My fingers are longer, my
Oh, but you are not like
Don't frown, but, look
Now, I suppose you will say
point, because you say,
nothing to write about keep
you there entirely, but the
call it trash is the same
fiction. We have every reason
the case, because so very
Home express themselves do
Let us call them the letters that
important information that
we shall come out? You know
that man has a twofold nature
facts, but the bare knowledge
does not satisfy his being
satisfy his intellect, but

nature takes but little interest wishes to have a personal took a part in the event. I read of a storm-wave at one 000 lives in India, and we thought, while if one man neighborhood it is the talk many days; or, if we had 200, 000 lost, how soon would changed to keenest interest, the human mind that makes most persons then fact.

to most persons, and I was acquainted with the writer some, at least, seem to take in those letters that are information as in those that come.

One thing more I wish to little lecture to Topsey was writers of The Home, but a conversation that passed between all cases adapt my remarks because I wished to see what he. My letter was too long.

"HARPER'S MONTHLY"

words to one of the editors through the friendly columns of *Dear Easy Chair*: I have cannot; my fingers draw the magnet and say, "Stick to your burdened heart." In your *Monthly* (1878) you let us Matron upon the kitchen yourself an accusation of deign to hearken to another so courteous, but with equal heart, and answer her? I will vice—that commodity can be

for less than the asking—but who, after bearing all the trials keepers, have been miserably, of course, by the Easy C straw. It has broken my groin.

The particular straw which deed was in the form of a seed first thing, clearly, is the cardinal virtues for month." My dear Chair had a home? Have you ever Can you board her, lodge her a fire, and materials for her for nothing? In a town of 7

husband has a handsome store kind. He pays his leading since the stagnation in business manages to feed himself and small plain house.

You will agree with a young man—for the wife matter—could not go into a separate room, a constant lamp—with chimneys and ironing done for \$5 a week. I allow, though it is impossible, none for \$4. Would not that be a good deal?

leaving him \$8.16 money. I'm
petent help \$2.50 per week. w
will average \$11 per month
year, counting by the week. V
the clerk, nor anybody else,
month. Now add her \$11 to \$11
more than the best clerks in to
Is it not conclusive that w
-paving at the rate of from \$27
unpretentious houses and wi
these Katharinas of the kitch
us in our proper light. Take
and say it differently, or we
forgive you.

WINTER-BLOOMING
To the Editor of THE
CHICAGO, March 2.—Please
abundance of space to tell us
plants, and for one beginner to
fails from beginning to end
plants for winter-blooming.
a summer when they bloom a
now doubly precious are they
of winter. Although I have
plants—roses, carnations, g
begonias, ivies,—they do
to suit me. They have
dow, temperature about
daytime, (less at night), n

hent (both of which I consider plant life). It is almost proven when I buy a nice plant that after it has been a few days in buds begin to blast and wither. Hyacinth? Even my calla lily season, nor my begonias very roses are at last in bud; but my roses are the most stubborn of not budding at all or blasting formed.

Will Aunt Fanny please tell me well with smilax? It grows all it do any good to pinch back

not bloom, but grow fast?
Does Hyacinthe consider it
for oneself or get small plants?
We always take The Thursday
interesting on Saturday this
that I may not seem ungrate-
ance received through your cor-
cipe for puffs for breakfast
sweet, milk; two eggs, beat-
mixing with the milk; three
Put the flour all in at once
smooth or free from lumps. I
Have your gem-irons hot, and
in a hot oven. They are nice
Will some one tell how to

DEEF-TEA, GRIDDLE
To the Editor of THE
CHICAGO, March 1.—I've
home-circle, but have kept
thing to pay. Finding that
come as I am. Sangrado, the
er or nurse, I remember son
made by an aunt, and will g
a half pound of steak very
can, well corked; set this
let the water come to a boil,
in till the juice is all extrac

Mrs. Louise P. I would like to give the recipe for chocolate filling: one cup of sweet milk; one cup of chocolate, grated; one egg; and boil till thick from the stove, add one tea-spoon of salt. This gives the best color of the best indicat-

Belle, I often make Graham like them very much: One teaspoonful of saleratus, one spoonful of salt, then stir in four times as much flour and four times as much sugar. The last is necessary. If they do not

try again, varying the proportions of the ingredients. I tried to put the recipe in words that I could understand, but what I have. Stirred a little makes good fritters.

A solution of oxalic acid many materials. I never tried it.

Though I am talking a lot, I want to add a word to let you well in reading to read the expression that I want to think of it often as a commitment to paper, then original. Of course this is what I wished to retain the fact that

the latter case, I find it
retiring before failing asleep.
I am indebted to many of
but as I have sent most of
would not otherwise see
have to be general.
I agree with some one who
the cake recipes given were
mon use.

HOME CONVE
To the Editor of
AT HOME, Feb. 27.—See
want instructions that I can
be a member of the

Take crash eighteen inches wide for the back of pockets take two pieces each wide and nine inches deep top with dress-brad, into three equal parts, the back into three equal parts for the pockets for each pocket, sew on bottom of the pockets, and them, bind all around with loops on top to hang up by.

The following is a good

holder: Take a cast-on piece nineteen inches in wrapping on), tie the end thread, and you have a t these together in the mid fasten these together at from the top and bottom and three inches; fasten in around an inch from the pail; for the bottom ma

[illegible]

